



## **State Revolving Fund Loan Programs Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source**

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### **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

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#### **CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE NORTH FORCE MAIN PROJECT STATE REVOLVING FUND PROJECT # WW12 10 26 08**

**DATE: September 26, 2012**

**TARGET PROJECT APPROVAL DATE: October 26, 2012**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The above entity has applied to the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for a loan to finance all or part of the wastewater project described in the Environmental Assessment (EA) attached to this Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI). As part of facilities planning requirements, an environmental review has been completed which addresses the project's impacts on the natural and human environment. This review is summarized in the attached EA.

#### **II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)**

The SRF has evaluated all pertinent environmental information regarding the proposed project and determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary. Subject to responses received during the 30-day public comment period, and pursuant to Indiana Code 4-4-11, it is our preliminary finding that the construction and operation of the proposed facilities will result in no significant adverse environmental impact. In the absence of significant comments, the attached EA shall serve as the final environmental document.

#### **III. COMMENTS**

All interested parties may comment upon the EA/FNSI. Comments must be received at the address below by the target project approval date. Significant comments may prompt a reevaluation of the preliminary FNSI; if appropriate, a new FNSI will be issued for another 30-day public comment period. A final decision to proceed, or not to proceed, with the proposed project shall be effected by finalizing, or not finalizing, the FNSI as appropriate. Comments regarding this document should be sent within 30 days to:

**Max Henschen  
Senior Environmental Manager  
State Revolving Fund -- IGCN 1275  
100 N. Senate Ave.  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317-232-8623  
mhensche@ifa.in.gov**

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## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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### I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address: **North Force Main Project**  
City of Jeffersonville  
Jeffersonville City Hall  
500 Quartermaster Court  
Jeffersonville, IN 47130

SRF Project Number: WW 12 10 26 08

Authorized Representative: The Honorable Mike Moore, Mayor

### II. PROJECT LOCATION

Jeffersonville is in the southeastern portion of Clark County. The project area is the proposed Liters Pump Station force main route in Utica Township, Jeffersonville, IN-KY.USGS quadrangle, sections 36, 37 and 38 (see Figure 1).

### III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

Jeffersonville's National Permit Discharge Elimination System Permit required the city to develop a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) to address combined sewer overflows (CSOs). Included in this plan are provisions to undertake capital improvements, operational modifications and other measures between 2010 and 2020 to reduce or eliminate CSOs into Cane Run and the Ohio River.

This project is Phase I of a proposed two phase 20-year project. Phase I will handle flows for the first ten year period (2012 to 2022) and will route the Liters Pump Station (LTPS) 14-inch force main from the Utica-Sellersburg Road/U.S. 62 intersection to the North WWTP. Phase II will be implemented only if the area northwest of U.S. 62/Salem Road intersection shows significant growth during the 2012-2022 period. Significant growth would be based on the peak capacity of the PRPS being reached at 1,280 gpm.

### IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes:

- A. installing approximately 5,235 feet of 14-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) force main (open cut);
- B. installing approximately 3,800 feet of 14-inch PVC force main (directionally drilled);

- C. boring approximately 60 feet of 24-inch steel casing;
- D. installing approximately five air release valves;
- E. replacing approximately 67 square yards of asphalt pavement; and
- F. performing site work.

## V. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY AND FUNDING

### A. Selected Plan Estimated Cost Summary

<u>Construction Components</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Mobilization/Demobilization	\$ 65,000
Construction Engineering	10,000
14-inch Force Main (open cut)	549,675
14-inch Force Main (directional drill)	456,000
Bore 14-inch Steel Casing	41,400
Air Release Valves	25,500
Asphalt Pavement Replacement	4,335
Erosion Control & Seeding	24,000
Utility Relocation	11,000
Traffic Control	11,000
<b>Construction Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,198,000</b>
Contingencies	118,000
<b>Total Estimated Construction Cost</b>	<b>\$1,316,000</b>

<u>Non-Construction Costs</u>	
Construction Administration & Inspection	\$ 93,000
Legal & Bond Administration	25,000
Financial	25,000
<b>Non-Construction Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 143,000</b>
<b>Total Estimated Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,459,000</b>

- B. Jeffersonville will borrow approximately \$1,459,000 from the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for a 20-year term at a fixed interest rate to be determined at loan closing. Monthly user rates and charges may need to be analyzed to determine if adjustments are required for loan repayment.

## VI. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATED ALTERNATIVES

The city determined that expanding the Downtown Wastewater Treatment Plant (DWWTP), in conjunction with constructing a North WWTP in Utica Township, would adequately address all of its wastewater needs, including creating additional capacity for treating wet weather flow at the DWWTP and reduce or eliminate CSOs into Cane Run and the Ohio River.



Approximately 30 to 40 percent of the existing flow from the area northeast of the city will be diverted to the North WWTP, currently under construction; this diversion will allow the DWWTP to handle additional dry and wet weather flows as required by the LTCP. Eventually, the North WWTP will be served by five major pump stations from both the existing and future service areas.

The city evaluated four alternatives to divert flows currently being treated at the Downtown WWTP to the North WWTP:

1. "No-Action" Alternative: This alternative was rejected since the lack of capacity at the Downtown WWTP would continue to perpetuate the discharge of combined sewage to the Ohio River.
2. Gravity Sewer to Carry All Flows to the North WWTP Alternative: This alternative was rejected since it would involve the construction of a gravity sewer to transport flow from LTPS to a second pump station at the North WWTP, making it cost prohibitive.
3. Pump Station & Force Main Alternative 1 – Improvements to LTPS and the Pleasant Run Pump Station (PRPS) and Transporting Flows through One Large Force Main: This alternative was rejected due to the cost of upgrading those pump stations and installing a 30-inch force main.
4. Pump Station & Force Main Alternative 2 – Improvements to LTPS and PRPS and Transporting Flows through Two Separate Force Mains: This alternative involves two phases. Phase I would route the LTPS 14-inch force main to the North WWTP for the first 10-year period. Phase II would entail the installation of larger pumps at both the LTPS and PRPS and the construction of a 20-inch force main, if significant growth should occur during the 2012- 2022 period. **Based on cost, this was the selected alternative.**

## VII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

### A. Direct Impacts of Construction and Operation

Undisturbed/Disturbed Land: Most of the construction for the 14-inch force main will take place in the previously disturbed areas next to roadways. An archaeological survey on an agricultural field to be crossed by the force main did not yield significant archaeological materials; the line will be installed by open cut in the field.

Structural Resources (see Figure 2): The closest historic site is the New Chapel Church and Cemetery on New Chapel Road; construction will be more than 100 feet from that site. Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to the Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected."

Plants and Animals: The construction and operation of this project will be implemented to not negatively impact state or federal-listed endangered species or their habitat. There will be minimal impacts to wooded areas. The "Environmental Protection Provisions" document associated with the transfer of former Indiana Army Ammunition Plant land between River

Ridge and the city of Jeffersonville states: *Any disturbance of forest cover within 100 feet of a perennial stream or within 50 feet of an intermittent stream is prohibited.* Since portions of the force main are located at stream crossings, these will be installed by directional drilling. It is not expected that there will be negative impacts to forest cover, per the requirements of the Environmental Protection Provision.

Prime Farmland: The proposed project will not cause a conversion of prime farmland.

Wetlands (Figure 1): The proposed project will not affect wetlands.

100-Year Floodplain (Figure 1): The proposed project will not affect the 100-year floodplain.

Surface Waters: The proposed force main route will include three perennial stream crossings (two on Lentzier Creek and one on an unnamed tributary to Lentzier Creek) to be directionally drilled underneath the streams. The proposed project will not adversely affect Waters of High Quality, Exceptional Use Streams, Natural, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Streams, Salmonid Streams or waters on the Outstanding Rivers of Indiana list.

Groundwater: Construction of the proposed project will not affect groundwater quality.

Air Quality: Dust and noise will be produced during construction activities.

Open Space and Recreational Opportunities: The proposed project's construction and operation will neither create nor destroy open space and recreational opportunities.

Lake Michigan Coastal Program: The proposed project will not affect the Lake Michigan Coastal Zone.

National Natural Landmarks: The construction and operation of the proposed project will not affect National Natural Landmarks.

## **B. Indirect Impacts**

The city's Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) states: *The City of Jeffersonville, through the authority of its council, planning commission or other means, will ensure that future development, as well as future collection system or treatment works projects connecting to SRF-funded facilities will not adversely affect wetlands, wooded areas, steep slopes, archaeological/historical/ structural resources or other sensitive environmental resources. The City will require new development and treatment works projects to be constructed within the guidelines of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, IDNR, IDEM, and other environmental review authorities.*

## **C. Comments from Environmental Review Authorities**

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, in correspondence dated September 21, 2012, stated: *Pursuant to IC 13-18-21 and 327 IAC 14 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") is conducting an analysis of the materials dated and received by the Indiana SHPO on*



September 13, 2012, for the above indicated project in Jeffersonville, Utica Township, Clark County, Indiana.

*In regard to buildings and structures, we have identified the following property within the probable area of potential effects, and we believe that it may meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:*

*House, 5414 State Route 62, Site #019-305-45020 per the Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD)*

*However, based on the information provided to our office, we do not believe that there will be any alterations to the characteristics of the above identified historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register (see 36 C.F.R. § 800.16[i]).*

*In regard to the archaeology report (Hill, Wetzel, and McGrath, 7/9/12), we concur that sites 12C1980, 12C1981 and 12C1982 are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigations are needed at those sites or in the area surveyed by Corn Island Archaeology LLC....*

*It is our understanding that the remaining portions of the current project area, which were not archaeologically surveyed by Corn Island Archaeology LLC, have either been previously disturbed by prior construction activities or have been addressed archaeologically during other projects. The site which you mentioned in your cover letter, 12C1683, is near the current project area but is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If any archaeological artifacts, features, or human remains are uncovered during construction, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 & 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days.*

*The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in correspondence dated September 20, 2012, stated: These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et. Seq.) and are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy.*

*Based on a review of the information you provided, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has no objections to the project as currently proposed. This precludes the need for further consultation on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. However, should new information arise pertaining to project plans or a revised species list be published, it will be necessary for the Federal agency to reinstate consultation.*

*... If project plans change such that fish and wildlife habitat may be affected, please re-coordinate with our office as soon as possible.*

*The Natural Resources Conservation Service, in correspondence dated April 30, 2012 stated that "The project to install new 14-inch force main in the City of Jeffersonville [sic], Clark County, Indiana...will not cause a conversion of prime farmland."*

*The IDNR Environmental Unit has not yet commented on the project.*

## VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

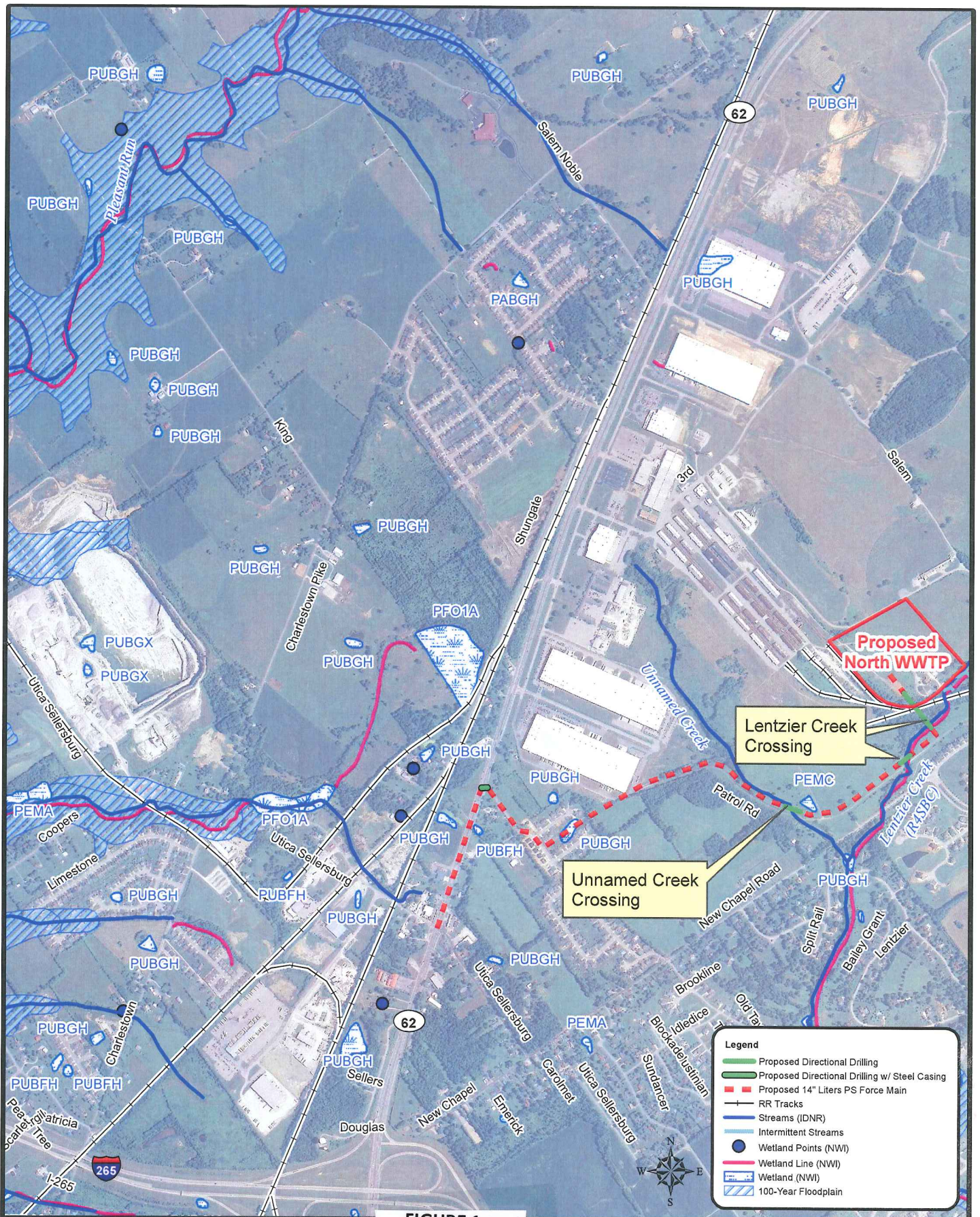
The city's PER states: *The following measures are recommended to mitigate potential adverse environmental impacts:*

- A. Implement appropriate temporary erosion control measures (straw bale barriers, silt fencing, etc.) to prevent soil runoff leaving the construction site.*
- B. Implement all applicable water pollution control measures specified in the Indiana State Highway Standard Specifications (latest version).*
- C. The appropriate measures will be taken to prevent siltation of nearby surface and underground water resources with dewatering flows or construction related runoff.*
- D. Maintain all equipment to manufactures [sic] specifications to minimize construction noise, and where appropriate utilize temporary noise barriers to reduce noise levels.*
- E. Minimize fugitive dust from construction activities by wetting the construction area periodically and constructing wind barriers or treating with chemical stabilizers if necessary.*
- F. The open burning of debris (i.e., trees and shrubs) shall not be allowed unless a permit is obtained from the Indiana State Air Pollution Control Division for such activities.*
- G. Cutback asphalt or asphalt emulsion containing more than seven percent oil distillable shall not be used during the months April through October pursuant to 326 IAC 805 Asphalt Paving Rule.*
- H. The contractor shall abide by the rules governing asbestos notification, handling, disposal and contractor licensing should such material be encountered.*
- I. Construction waste shall be disposed of by the contractor at an acceptable waste disposal landfill. If contaminated soils (including PCBs) are discovered during the project, they may be subject to disposal as either special or hazardous waste as determined by the [IDEM] Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.*
- J. Mitigation measures cited in comment letters from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented.*
- K. Two species of federally endangered bat, the gray and the Indiana bat, are known to inhabit the area. Per the September 2010 Enclosure 9 Environmental Protection Provisions, ... any trees suitable for bat summer roosting habitat shall not be disturbed between April 1 and October 1.*

## IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public hearing was held in the City Council Chambers, at 6:00 P.M. on August 16, 2012 to discuss the force main project. Members of the public did not attend. No written comments were submitted in the 5-day post-hearing comment period.







# Utica Township (45001-035)

## Legend

- Selected Liters P.S. Force Main Route
- Existing Liters Force Main Route

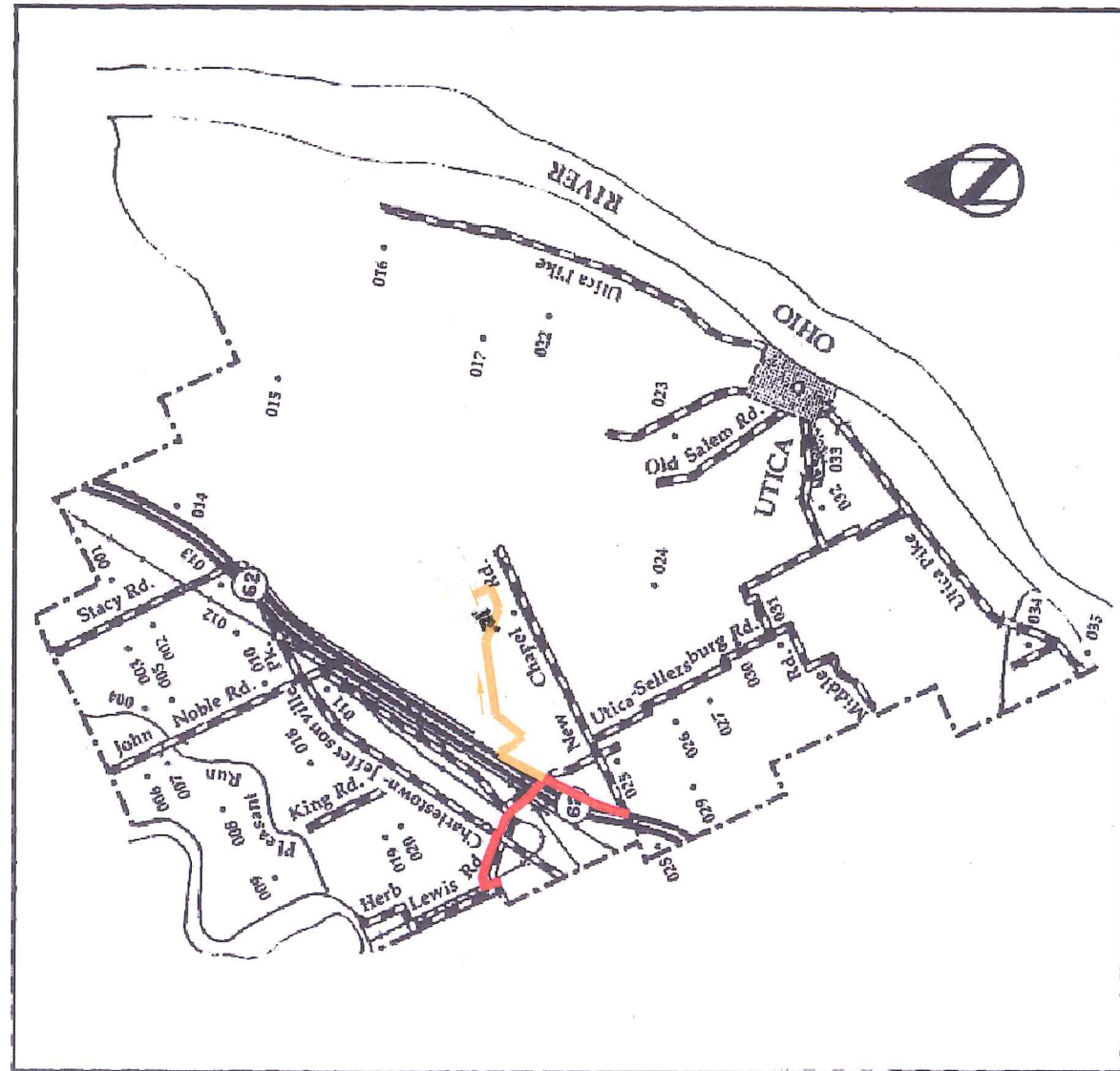


FIGURE 2: from Clark County Interim Report  
Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Utica Township was formed from sections of Charlestown and Jeffersonville Townships and is bordered by both of the townships as well as the Ohio River. Utica Township presently has three small communities, a section of a military reserve and large tracts of farmland.

Utica Township was formally organized on November 7, 1831. It was named for the town of Utica, which had been in existence for just over fifteen years preceding the township's formation. People began settling in Utica Township shortly after the first ferries began operation across the Ohio River. There was a ferry operating in the town of Utica as early as 1794. As a result, many of the early settlers of the township first passed through the town.

One of the early pioneer families that settled in Utica Township was the Bottorffs. The Bottorff family first came to Utica Township in 1815 and soon settled throughout Clark County. Today, the Bottorff family is still well represented in Utica Township. Three of the family's farms (45006, 45008, 45009) remain in the township.

Pioneer families like the Bottorffs depended on roads to travel throughout the township. The Jeffersonville-Charlestown Road was first laid out in 1810 and passed through Utica Township. Soon, other roads followed. With the construction of new roads, villages and towns began to develop including Utica, Watson and Prather. Utica is the largest town in Utica Township and was also the first one to be formed. Founded at the site of an eighteenth-century ferry, Utica was laid out in 1816 and named for an early settler's hometown of Utica, New York.

The next town to be established within the boundaries of Utica Township was Watson. Watson started out as a company town for workers employed by the Louisville Cement Company. In 1871, the company built a cer